FACTS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

WHITE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

Barbarous Treatment of Children in the English Factories,

AC.

We give below a debate in the British House of Com more upon a bill to prevent the employment of children rteen years of age in the bleaching and dyeing works, and to prohibit their being worked over ten hours per day. The debate shows that a system of slavery exists d quite as barbarous as anything yet discovered

in frozent hought that any honerable member who proposed to introduce a measure susterially interfering with the operations of an important branch of industry, and who sought to meddle with the relations between susters and operatives in any particular trade, was assured to operative and any particular trade, was trade, but he had not heard such a case made out in the present instance. He contended that if the circumstances which caured the committee in 1856 to report against legislation and in any way changed, the change had been in the direction to render it still loss expedient new that any legislation should take place. The bill proposed to place bleaching and dyeing works more the operation of the Factories act, but he maintained that there was no analogy between the operation is in factories. The owners of factories had a long great advantage not possessed by the owners of bleaching works in the circumstance that they worked with their own property, whereas, the bleacher or dyer did not work with an own property, but was merely the servant of the public, and employed himself on such work as was committed to his charge. The factory owner could go into the manual and obtain as much of his raw material as he desired, and work every minute of the dim at lowed by law, but was allowed to be an expected to the control of the control of

men were strong and athletic, the boys hardy, and the women generally robust and healthy, looking very different from the wan seamstresses and milliners' assistants of London, respecting whom no appeal had been made to Parliament to limit their hours of labor or improve their condition. (Hear, hear.) Believing the bill to be a piece of medding and of veoless legislation, he should move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Robutck—I am about to speak on this question mader somewhat peculiar circumstances. Very early in my Parliamentary career Lord Ashley, now the Earl of Shaitesbury, introduced a bill of this description. I being an ardent political economist, as I am now, opposed the measure, and drew a distinction, which I draw now, between women and children and men. Women and children, and the season of themselves, but are under the control of other people. I would not interfere between men and those with whom they make contracts for employ ment, but I would cortainly interfere between women and children and their employers. However, I opposed Lord Ashley at that time, and was very much inflaenced in my opposition by what the gentleman of Lancashire said. They declared then that it was the last haif hour of the work performed by their operatives which made all their profits, and that we took away that last haif hour of the work performed by their operatives which made all their profits, and that we took away that last haif hour of the work performed by their operatives which made all their profits, and that we took away that last haif hour we should ruin the manufacturers of England. I listened to that statement, and trembled for the manufacturer of England. I listened to that statement, and trembled for the manufacturer. Capture, the mount of the process of the production of the fall of the process of the production of the mount of the manufacturers of England have suffered by this legislation? The production of the fall of the statement of the process of t

Higeon, sixteen:—
We came to work lest Friday morning at half-past six (at here We came to work he decistories. Boltom). We worked all Friday high till half-past five on Estarday morning (menty three hours), We did not steep any time is the night, except on Saturday morning at half-past five we laid down to steep on the hooking-less, and high past five we laid down to steep on the hooking-less, and high file a little after seven (lass than two hours' steep, and with the clothes still on, after wearly-three hours' work); then we went to breakfast for half an hour, and then came and worked till ten minutes past steep.

we complain bitterly of the heurs of this House, and if we complain bitterly of the heurs of this House, and if we come at four, with liberty to go away and dine at seven, and then don't get home till two in the morning, we say, "What a terrible night's work we have had?" (A laugh) Well, then, think of the poor child between thirteen and fourteen, or between tea and eleven, met able to go away and get a good dinner, not sitting while at work upon these soft cushions, but standing upon her poor, tired little legs for hours and hours together. (Hear.) He complain of the labors which we undergo, but as compared with our life, hers is the life of the damned. (Hear, hear.) Philhian Monk says.—

I am foreman of the during and making up room. I worked we say, "What a terrible night's work we have had?"

(A laugh.) Well, then, think of the poor child bebreen thirteen and fourteen, or between the and eleven,
not able to go away and get a good dinner, not sitting
while at work upon these soft cushions, but standing upon
her poor, tired little legs for hours and hours together.

(Hear.) We complain of the labors which we underge, but as compared with our life, hers in the life of
the damned. (Hear, hear.) Phithian Monk says:

I am foremen of the dyring and making up room. I seemed
that Friday till Saturday morning with those three girb, and
what they have said to correct.

William Crompton—I am evention; I have been four years
and a half (that is, since he was 13% years gid) in the dreaming

tons method.

Clane, kutter, Voor, Jear, Jear poor intender Pale-manning—lig humenship (lever, Jear)—aloue it American.

Clane, Line, and on few the State and highest the Man I date.

Not some on few the State and subjection that a deal care. No some on few the subjection of the child state of the

The bill was then read the second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday, the 9th of May.

Demestic News Items.

Decine in Rope Walks in Nattucker.—The Nantucket Mirror says that thirty years ago there were eight rope walks in operation in that place, giving employment to between two and three hundred men. Now, only a part of one of these is standing, in which two persons—one seventy five, the other eighty-six years of age—are employed in making fishing lines.

"A Mis'ainz Noosan."—My friend seked Anthony Rox, a superb engine driver on the Chio river, how he came to get free. "Why, Massa Vincent, my health was berry bad when I was in Kentucky; I couldn't do no kind ob work; I was berry feeble: 'twas jee as much as I could do to bee my own graden and eat de sass; and de missus what owned me see dat I was a mis'able nigger.—One of the mis'ables nigger, and I an't worth nothing, and I link you'd better sell me, I'm such a mis'able nigger. Now, Massa Vincent, I was such a poor nigger, that Missus 'greed to sell me for a hundred dollars, and I 'greed to try to work and earn de money to nay her, and I did, and my health has been gittin' better eber since, and I 'speckaf made 'bout nine hundred dollars dat time out of dat nigger. Strake or the Horse Shoms.—Some thirty of

The Documents in Full of the Secretary of State Communicated to Compress.

**Mariner of State, Department of State, Department of State, Department of State, Department of State, in secondance with the Persident, the Secretary of State, in secondance with the resolution of the Senate of the 19th bust, directing him to communicate to that body "copies of any correspondence between that department and Townsend Harris, Minister resident of the United States in Japan, concerning the proposed diplomatic mission from Japan to the United States," has the honor to transmit to the Senate the papers menuioned in the subjoined list.

The Senate of the United States.

HARRIS TO ME. CASS.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
AT SEMONA, Sopt. 6, 1885.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese government has applied to me for a steamer to convey their Ambassador to the United States, via Panama, they not having any vessel suitable for such a voyage.

A copy of the Dutch version of the written application, with an English translation of the same, is transmitted herewith, and numbered 1.

As I could not communicate this matter to you and re-

A copy of the Dutch version of the written application, with an English translation of the same, is transmitted herewith, and numbered I.

As I could not communicate this matter to you and receive your directions in time to enable the Japanese Ambassador to reach Washington by the 4th day of July next, I wrote to Fiag Officer Joefah Tattnall, informing him of the foregoing particulars, and requesting him to furnish the desired conveysnee to the Japanese.

I transmit herewith a copy of my letter to Fiag Officer Tattnall, numbered 2.

A perusal of these two enclosures will give you all needful information.

I would respectfully suggest, that if the President should see fit to order one of the government steamers to receive the Ambarsador at Aspinwall, and from thence convey him direct to Washington, it would not only be considered as a compliment by the Japanese government, but would prevent much that would be exceedingly disagreeable to the envoy in taking his passage government, but would prevent much that would be exceedingly disagreeable to the envoy in taking his passage from Aspinwall in the ordinary passenger steamers.

The envoy will probably have two interpreters with him, who speak a little English, but they speak the Dutch language fluently. If a person having a knowledge of the Dutch and English languages could be despatched to Panama it would no doubt greatly contribute to the convenience of the Japanese. The whole number of the Japanese will probably be from thirty to fifty persons. When Commodore Tattnall was here in last August I informated him that such an application would probably be made by the Japanese government, and he told me he would, in that case, order one of his steamers for the service.

As soon as I hear from the Commodore I will inform the department at what date the ambassador may be expected at Panama.

The Japanese have unofficially requested that an officer of the American navy should attend the envoy from Panama to Washington. This is in strict accordance with Japanese citquett

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, &c. —
As the exchange of ratifications at Washington of the treaty that has lately been signed, is the first instance of a mission ever sent abroad by our nation, it has been proposed to convey that mission, and have it returned in a United States man-of-war. For your Excellency's friendly feelings we are much obliged, and we request your Excellency to propose to the United States government that a man-of-war may arrive in this empire for this purpose, after the eleventh Japenese month of this year, (after the 7th December, 1858.) Stated with respect, the 19th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Amei lima (August 27, 1858.)

MANABAY, Prince of Bingo,
MANABAY, Prince of Simcosa,
KUSE, Prince of Yamato.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, SEMEODA, Sept. 4, 1858.)

KUSE, Prince of Yamato.

USHIND STATES CONSULTE GREERAL,
SINGOA, Sept. 4, 1858.

SINGDA, Sept. 4, 1858.

Mashington, on or before the 4th day of July, 1859. For the purpose of carrying out this provision of the treaty, the Japanese government has appointed a special ambassador to proceed direct to the United States, as the bearer of their ratification.

This is the first diplomatic agent ever sent out from Japan, and it is intended by this government as a special mark of respect for that of the United States. They desire that the ambassador abould proceed to the United States are Panama, to avoid all parts of Europe; not having suitable vessels to transport their ministers across the Pacific Ocean, they have applied to me for a suitable conveyance. I have the honor to inclose a copy of that communication, and beg your attention to its contents, and at the same time to request you (provided it can be done consistently with the public interests), to furnish the conveyance desired by the Japanese.

I consider this as a matter of very great importance. There is no doubt the Japanese regard us in a more friendly light than any of the other Powers with whom they have come in contact; they wish to foater that feeling, and a compliance with their request will give great satisfaction not only to the government but to all the nobles.

Lord Egin requested the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired by the request to the lands and or the done of the content of the parameter of send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired to the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired to the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired to the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired to the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to Forlands are desired to the Japanese to send an ambassador desired to the forlands are desired to the Japanes

satisfaction not only to the government but to all the nobles.

Lord Eigin requested the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to England, and offered to furnish them with any conveyances they might require. The Japanese evaded his application, by saying that it was not as yet determined to send ambassadors to any nation.

We were the first nation to make a treaty of amity with the Japanese. This we have followed up by making the first commercial treaty with them, and to have the class to receive the first embassy from this singular people cannot but redound to our national honor. You will observe that the letter enclosed refers to the conveying the ambassador to the United States (Panama) and bringing him back to this country.

I do not think that you need entertain the latter pare of

him back to this country.

I do not think that you need entertain the latter part of the application. The ambassador will doubtless proceed from the United States to England. Holland, and Russas, and probably to France also. I am inclined to think that he will prefer returning to Japan via Egypt and China, in place of the Pacitic route. But on this point, the government will have ample time to send instructions to Panama to meet the steamer on her arrival at that place.

The time named on which the ambassador would be ready to commence his voyage is December 7 of the present year.

I would suggest (what you have previously named to me) that it would be well so to time the departure from Japan that the ambassador should arrive at Washington during the beautiful month of June.

The Japanese applied to me, unofficially, to have a naval officer attend the ambassador from Panama to Washington. I shall inform the department of this request, and it may take the necessary steps in the matter. Should it, however, he overlooked, I would respectfully suggest to you the issuing of conditional orders to some one of the officers attached to the frigate that proceeds to Panama.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul General.

Fing officer Joeian Tarrastal, Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in India, China and Japan seess.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.,
SIMODA, Jan. 29, 1859.

In an not fully informed of the reasons for this request, but I believe it arises from a last effort which some of the Dimios are making with the Mikado, to preserve, if possible, the knoient law which inflicts the penalty of death on any Japanese who may leave the country.

They look on the treaties recently made as unavoidable evils, and they accept them as such; but in their conservative spirit they wish to preserve as much as possible of their ancient institutions.

No specific time of postponement has been mentioned, but I was informed it would not be more than one year. The Prince of Sinano proposes that we shall shortly execute a convention agreeing to the postponement, and fixing the date when the ratifications shall be exchanged.

Before I agree to a convention of this kind, I shall require that the Japanese ratifications of the treating until the exchange of ratifications has actually been made. I shall be placed in my hands, and that it shall be retained until the exchange of ratifications has actually been made. I shall be exchange of ratifications has actually been made underented that the Japanese government the 29th of July, 1858.

The 18th clause of article 3d of our treaty provides that the Japanese government will make the 18th clause of the tame article public in all parts of the empire, as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

I shall require that this publication shall be made on the 4th of July next, for reasons that will be obvious to you.

ine 4m of July hear, for reasons and the firm of Sinano, I inyou.

In my conversations with the Prince of Sinano, I informed him that in making such a convention I should be
acting on my own responsibility, and that the President
soon as might refuse to sanction it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul General.

How. Lawis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

dient servant, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul General.

How. Lawis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

UNITED STATE CONSULATE GENERAL,

SINGDA, Feb. 16, 1859.

Bir.—I transmit herewith, numbered 1, dopy of a letter,
dated February 2, which I wrote to Flag-cilicer Tattnall,
informing him that the departure of the Japanese embassy
to the United States was postponed.

On the 14th instant I received a letter from Commodere
Tattnall, dated October 27, and written at Nagasaki, informing me of the reasons why he did not visit me in
September last.

The time that clapsed between the date of this letter
and its receipt was one hundred and ten days, and illustrates the difficulties that attend the isolated position in
which I live. I transmit herewith, numbered 2, a copy
of this letter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient
servant, TOWNEEND HARRIS, Consul General.
Hon. Lawis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE CONSEAL,

SIROMA, Feb. 2, 1859.

SIR.—I beg to refer you to my letters to you, dated
September 4 and December 4, 1858, requesting you to
furnish a conveyance for the Japanese government has
informed me that it will not be able to send the embassy
at the time stated in the letters referred to.

No period for departure is as yet fixed, but the date will
be sufficiently remote to enable me to communicate with
you on the subject.

I deem it important for the interests of the United

The Japan Rebarry to the United States.

The Documents in Full of the Scoretary of State Communicated to Compress.

Department of States Communicated to Compress.

With the apprehation of the President, the Scoretary of State, in scordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 19th bat, directing him to communicate to that body "copies of any correspondence between that department and the United States naval forces in the India and China Seas.

Fing Officer Jemini Tattivalla, Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces in the India and China Seas.

COPY OF A LEFTER FROM FLAG-OFFICER JOSIAH TATTIVALA, WHISTEN AT NAGARKI, AND DATED OUT. 27, 1868. RECRIVED AT SIMODA, FER. 14, 1868.

LINTED STATES SHIP POWNATAR. 2 MAGARKI, Oct. 22, 1868.

MY DEAR ME. HARRIS—I had an English vessel here, to fall in a few days for Simoda, which furnishes an opportunity of writing you a few words.

After parting with you I encountered a severe gale, which put out of the question my reaching Shanghae in time for the August mail, and I therefore touched here to communicate whit the Minnesota. She had left Shanghae with a heavy sick last, and had lost nine men by chokers. I started my son with the treaty from Shanghae on the 4th of September, and have heard nothing from him rince, as I left Shanghae for this place on the 6th of September, the cholers having got on board and carried off three of my men. The large sick list, and the condition of the cugine, made it advisable to make a port of refuge immediately, so that I was disappointed in the hope we coffertained at Simoda of my going to Hakodadi, and returning to the mainland by the way of that port.

It seems that the purser, without my knowledge, took your stores on boand at Shanghae; and this vessel, the one I write by, furnishes a fortunate opportunity of getting them to you.

Our countrymen were quite gratified in your having anticipated John Bull in the treaty, and the latter is sadly mortified, as is shown in a publication in a Shanghae paper, made, it is said, by one of Lord Elgin's attaches. I hope that my son may reach home in time to get a notice of your treaty in the President's message.

In due course of mail—that is, allowing sixty days from Hong Kong, which he left on the 12th of Spytember—he should arrive in Washington by the 12th of November, and Congress will meet on the 6th of December. I urged him to all speed possible. Four mails are due me, so that I have no news.

Mr. Reed has permission to ret

him to all speed possible. Four mails are due me, so that I have no news.

Mr. Reed has permission to return home, and will do so in the Manesota, or by the overland route, about the 1st of December.

I shall leave Shanghae—I bail for that place in three days—about the 3d of November for Hong Kong, where the squadron will concentrate. Of my future movements I can say sothing on this uncertain coast.

We have got along well here with the Japanese authorities and people, and I think that the uniform kindness with which I have treated them is well calculated to produce a good effect.

My regards, if you please, to your companion in solitude.

Yours, with great regard,

JOSIAH TATTNALL.

Yours, with great regard, JOSIAH TATTNALL, T. HARRIS, Esq., U. S. Consul General to Japan.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
SIMODA, March 23, 1850.

Size—The United States steamer Mississippi, Captain W.
C. Nicholson, arrived at this place on the 27th ult., having been ordered here by Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall for the purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy to the American continent.

purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy to the American continent.

In my despatch No. 6, dated January 29, of this year, I informed the department that I had been verbally informed that the Japanese government desired to postpone the departure of their embassy. A duplicate copy of that despatch will reach you with this.

As no definite arrangements had been concluded, I went to Kanagawa in the Mississippi on the 2d inst., and on my arrival there I wrote to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of the arrival of the Mississiph, and tendering her to the government for the purpose before stated. I transmit herewith, numbered 1, a copy of that letter.

tendering her to the government for the purpose before stated. I transmit herewith, numbered I, a copy of that letter.

On the evening of the 3d instant four commissioners arrived at Kanagawa for the purpose of making a convention which should postpone the time lized for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Jeddo. I transmit herewith a convention which was signed on the 19th instant. The first article states that a ratified copy of the treaty had been placed in my hands. I found, after the convention had been engrossed, that many days must elapse before a ratified copy of the treaty of Jeddo could be given to me, and to avoid unnecessary delay at Kanagawa, I accepted a letter from the commissioners to the effect that the treaty was to be ratified as soon as possible, and a copy of it placed in my hands. I transmit herewith, numbered 2, Dutch and English versions of that letter.

The second article provides that no embassy shall be sent to any country until after the arrival of the Japanese ambassadors at Washington.

The third article provides that the clause of the third article of the treaty of Jeddo, which relates to the right of perfect free trade between the Japanese and Americans, shall be published by the Japanese and the third article of the treaty of Jeddo, which relates to the right of perfect free trade between the Japanese and Americans, shall be published by the Japanese and the third article of the treaty of Jeddo, which relates to the right of perfect free trade between the Japanese and the third article of the treaty of Jeddo, which relates to the right of perfect free trade between the Japanese and Americans, shall be published by the Japanese for the massy shall be ready to embark at Jeddo on the 22d day of February heating the ready for the departure of their embassy by the 25th of

struck, and the success of the measure is only a que of time, and, in my opinion, the day is not distant wh

Trust that my action on this point will be approved by you, and receive the approbation of the President. The reasons that led to the desired postponement of the departure of the embassy were stated in my dispatch No. 6, dated January 29, of this year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul General.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

Hox. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

CONVENTION.

Whereas, the fourteenth article of the treaty made at Yedo between the United States of America and the empire of Japan, and signed on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, provides that the ratifications of the said treaty shall be exchanged at the city of Washington on or before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and whereas the government of Japan, owing to grave and weighty reasons, has requested the postponement of the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have, after due deliberation, agreed upon and concluded the following convention:

Art. 1—For the foregoing reasons, a copy of the treaty bearing the ratification of his Milesty, the Tyocon of Japan, has been loft in the hands of the consul general of the United States, and the same shall be returned by him to the Japanese government, on his being informed of the exchange of ratifications at Washington.

Art. 2—No embasy shall leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification has arrived at Washington.

Art. 3. The clause of the third article of the treaty of Jeddo, relating to the freedom of trade between Americans and Japanese, shall be made public by the Japanese government, in all parts of the empire, on the first day of July next.

Art. 4. The government of Japan has agreed that the

and Japanese, shall be made public by the Japanese government, in all parts of the empire, on the first day of July next.

Art. 4. The government of Japan has agreed that the embassy will be ready to leav Jeddo for the United States of America on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. This convention is executed in triplicate, each copy being in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention; but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have hereunto set our hands and seels, at Kanagawa, on the nineteent day of March, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the fifteenth day of the second month of the aixth year of Ansel Hitsdri.

The seals of Mizzuno TSIKFGONO, Cami.

KATO SIOZABRO.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. HARRIS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. HARRIS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. HARRIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 30, 1850.

Size—Your despatch No. 41, of the 6th of December last,
reached the department on the 23d instant.

The arrival of the Japanese commissioners will be
halled with much pleasure by the government and people
of the United States. In accordance with your sugrestion,
outers have already loft the Navy Department directing
the ambassadors to be met at Aspinwall by the United
States steam frigate Roanoke, and conveyed from thence
to New York.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
I EWIS CASS.
TOWNSHIP HARDES, Eq., &c., &c., Jedde.

TOWNSHIPD HARRIS, Erq., &c., &c., Jedde.

TOWNSEED HARRIS, ENG., &c., &c., Jedde.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. HARRIS.

[Extract.]

DEFARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1859. }

SIR—On the receipt of your No. 12, announcing the postponement of the period of departure to the 22d of February next of the Japanese plenipotentiaries for the United States to exchange the ratifications of the late treaty, the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Navy, in order that a vessel of war might be despatched to Japan to convey the embassy to the United States. I now transmit, for your information, Mr. Toucey's reply to the application, desert the 13th inst., by which you will see that the delay of the commissioners has put it out of the power of his department to make any other arrangement than the one indicated, of which it is hoped the embassy will be prepared to avail itself.

I am, sir, your obedient zervant,

Townsend Harris, Eng., &c., Simoda, Japan. Gare of Mearrs. Russell & Co., Hong Kong, China.

Townsand Harris, Dsq., &c., Simoda, Japan. Sears. Russell & Co., Hong Kong, China.

MR. HARRIS TO MR. CASS.

LEGAMON OF THE UNITED STATES, J.

JEDO, NOV. 15, 1869.

RIB—I have the honor to saknowledge receipt of your separch No. 8, dated August 16, evering a copy of a

letter to you from the Scorotary of the Navy, in relation to the arrangements evaluated for the conveyance of the Seance Tempetensistries to the United States. They will embark on burd the Powhatan at this place, between the 1st and 3st days of Pebruary next, and may be expected to reach Aspinwall in fifty to sixty days after their demarture.

States.

I think it very desirable that the first impressions of the Japanese of our country should be received at a place less excitable and immultuous than any of our large sea-

capital.

I inclose, numbered 2, a cepy of a letter from Plag officer
Tattaall, on the subject of the conveyance of the embassy

The palace of the Tycoon was totally destroyed by fire on the 12th instant. The buildings were erected nearly three centuries ago, and contained the hall in which the Dutch received their humiliations for more that swo hundred week week week. It many not be uninteresting to you to know that the first and last person ever received in that palace with pro-per respect, and without submitting to degrading ob-servances, was the diplomatic representative of the United

States.

The Japanese have eagerly seized on this accident as a excuse for the almost total suspension of all business is the opened ports, and plead it as a reason for not replying to my buter of remonstrance on the subject of my has audience.

istance.

I am unwearied in my efforts to convince this government of the dangerous course it is pursuing, and until its eyes are open to the perils it incurs by its present course, no change for the better can be looked for. I am, sir, to which the course of the cour

LIST OF JAPANSEE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES.
Simme, Prince of Bossen,
Moorsgaki, Prince of Awadai,
Ogoori Mats-lises, chief censor.
One vice governor of the treasury.
One vice governor for foreign affairs.
One Secretary of the first rank (Serbay Akoo.)
Two imprectors of the direct rank.
Two secretaries of the account rank. Two inspectors of the first rank.
Two secretaries of the second rank.
Two treasury officers.
Two inspectors of the second rank.

COM. TATTNALL TO MINISTER HARRIS. FLAGRIE TO MINISTER HARRIS.

FLAGRIE POWHATAN, OF KANAGAWA,
JAPAN, Nov. 11, 1859.

Sir—I directed my flag-lieutenant yesterday, to call or and converse with you on certain points connected with the conveyance of the Japanese Commissioners to the United States in this ship. I was too unwell to write or call myself.

United States in this ship. I was too unwell to write or call myself.

He reports to me, as the result of his conversation with you, that the Panama route has been selected by the Japanese; that the time of departure may be any time that suits myself after the Japanese New Year, and that the number of officials (gentlemen in our sense) is twenty and their servants fifty one, making in all seventy-one. He also reports that they will be contented, two or three tegether, to occupy one state room, and that the servants can be placed anywhere under shelter.

I shall therefore inform the Secretary of the Navy that shall leave Japan on the 1st day of February next, and make such suggestions to him as may enable him to have a ship at Aspinwall prepared as well as may be for them.

them.

I regret the number of Japanese servants, from the impossibility of providing them accommodations as comfortable as I could wish. The officials we can get along with, with discomfort only to ourselves. I hope to return here by the lat of Japaney, so as to have one month for minor preparations.

turn here by the lat of January, so as to have one month for minor preparations.

I take this occasion to say, that on both occasions of the arrival of this ship at this anchorage, all letters for consuls and others were sent to the American Consul at this place. I rather think that the British Consul's letters did net reach him in time, in consequence of his own absence. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSIAH TATTNALL, Flag Officer Com'g.in-chief, East India, China Sees. His Excellency Townsend Harris, Resident Minister United States of America.

Argentiferous News.
THE NEW SILVER MINES OF WESTERN UTAH.
The latest news from the recently discovered silver nines in Western Utah, on the borders of California, is of the date of March 12. At that time the weather had of the date of March 12. At that time the weather had been unusually severe, making it very difficult for emigrants to cross the mountains on the way from California to the "diggings;" consequently those en route sustained considerable hardships, and some of them were obliged to return from the point whence they started. The exof speculation, but up to the above date but one lead-

are flocking, is being rapidly built up, and there appears to be a rivalry between it and other rancho villages in proximity to the mines, to attract the tide of emigration. card, but the latter very reasonably decline, when per ton is charged for hay; eggs are sold at \$3 per dozen, and other things at similar rates.

The California papers still continue to publish glowing tion thither is the consequence. But these newspaper ac-counts and those of intelligent parties who have visited the mines present a wide contrast by the conflicting asser-

tion thither is the consequence. But these newspaper accounts and those of intelligent parties who have visited the mines present a wide contrast by the conflicting assertions. In the Comstock lead, to which we have alluded, silver has been found in large masses, yet the most credulous are not able to prove that anything of the kind has elsewhere been met with, or that there is any positive evidence of its existence.

Western Utah may be rich with mineral wealth, but to obtain it and adapt it to the use of man requires money capital, energy, shrewdness and iron constitutions. An individual with small means, who risks a trip to the filines with nothing but his own enterprise to depend on, will discover on arrival that he has committed an eggeous blunder.

To any in this section of the country, we repeat, do not be allured by these tempting (!) offers to become suddenly rich.

After a perusal of the subjoined extract from a letter from a gentleman now at the mines, we imagine some will be induced to deliberate before undertaking the trip. He says that the emigrant will soon discover, after crossing the Sierra, that he has arrived in a country socially and physically very much inferior to California. Bloodshed, will be fearfully dominant in that region before long. Without law, courts or authorities, filled with desperate and turbulent mon, reckless of life, and excited by the strong passion of cupidity, frequent dissensions and quarries, leading to personal collisions and deadily conflicts, may be looked for. Sufferings, hardships and deprivations, too, such as even the mining ploneers of California were not compelled to undergo, will have to be encountered by those who go out to labor and prospects on these deserts. Fierce heat, fainting thirst, tolleme travel, exposure, and even hunger, must be the sure lot of those who go there. In this Utah there will be arid plains to cross, steep the quench his burning thirst. Tolling over the yielding earth or film; stones; steeping unprotected from the night air, half fam

Second District Court. Before Justice Stewart. IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.

J. Hopkins vs. S. S. Wycloff.—This was an action by a Jersey pilot to recover full pilotage under the 224 section of the law of pilotage of this State, against the defendant, owner of the schooner T. A. Ward, a registered vessel of over 300 tons, and drawing over 10% feet of water. Mr. Wm. Jay Hasket appeared for the owner of the chooner, and for several ship owners who resisted the claims of Jersey pilots. He said that a clear statement of the came was the strongest mode of arguing it. It was that of a Jersey pilot, authorized to pilot vessels only to and from Jersey city, Newark, and Perth Amboy, usurping the office of a New York pilot. A Jersey pilot was precluded by the 9th section of the law in these words:

"No license shall be granted to any person holding any license or authority from or under the law of any other State." He then cited the whole law of pilotage under the acts of Congress of 1789 and of 1837, to show that nothing therein contained gave the Jersey pilots any right to act as pilots in this port.

Justice Stewart dismissed the complaint with costs. Precluded by the 9th section of the law in these words:

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Tustice Stewart dismissed the complaint with costs.

Refore Hon. Judge Alker.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICEMAN—CAUTION TO DOMESTICS.

APRIL 10.—Collerine McClay to Lembert S. Beck.—The plaintiff is this case complains that the defendant violent—

Plaintiff is this case complains that the defendant violent—

Buchanan has done well in sending General Coyne here as Minister, and the good effects of his presence, as I have already advised you are seen and felt by the people; but all the additional display of the figs affect would do no harm.

The government have abandoned the search for money said to have been buried in the palace. The Committee of Investigation have retired to the walks of private life. The chairman on being interrogated as to the amount of specie disinterred, shook his head sorrowfully and answered "many red."

The old palace, built by Diego de Colon, and occupied by his court while he reigned here as Viceroy of the species of the principle of the palace, built by Diego de Colon, and occupied by his court while he reigned here as Viceroy of the species of the principle of the palace, built by Diego de Colon, and occupied by his court while he reigned here as Viceroy of the species of the principle of the palace, built by Diego de Colon, and occupied by his court while he reigned here as Viceroy of the species of the principle of the figs affect would do no harm.

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and ordered to leave the house; she refuse feadant, who is a policeman, swears he did not force than was necessary to remove her; she th a disturbance in the street opposite his house took her to the station house, where she was by the magistrate for five days for disorderly of The Judge charged the jury, that if the pi engaged for the month she should have filled out properly and orderly. If not

REWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Sr. Domingo, March 7, 1860.

Foreign Influence—Bad Government—Dominican Servili

rith a more surprising government. God Almighty has given it every blessing his bounty could lavieh upon it in soil and climate, but at the same time he has cursed it with a government that keeps all these gifts under their

own the whole country—men, beasts and land—and they rule it with a single eye to the advantage of their own

how would do well by the country, but he is blinded by the cozening flatteries of the interested harpies ab-

These men employed a Spanish Jesuit, named Barait, to get Santana knighted by Louis Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, and that finished the business with the

with his Spanish titles of knighthood, and like a loyal and submissive knight he does nothing in his Dominion

government without previously informing his sovereign lady, the Queen, and receiving the consent of her ministers.

This may read to you like an exaggerated statement, but it is only the smallest part of the degrading sycohancy of the Dominican (abinet to Spain. Although the Dominican Minister was a long time treated like a dog by the Spanish Court, he continued on his knees at the Queen's back door until he obtained a hearing, and then it turned out that his errand was to beg her Majesty to restore the Dominican republic to its old position as a Spanish colony. Spain cannot make up her mind to that, for France orders her to aid in annexing them to Hayti, and the will of France must be obeyed.

The Dominicans as a people do not wish to come under Spain again any more than they want to be subjected to Hayti. There are half a dozen men who would like to be dukes and counts if it were only all under such soverigns as Faustin I., or leabells II., and, unluckily for the country, this half dozen owns it.

When I say they own the country, it must not be understood that they invest their fortunes in it, or have any permanent stake in the good of the republic. On the contrary, all the money they can wring out of the Dominicans they send to France or Spain for investment, and there they also send their children to be educated. As your may suppose, these personages abbot, the Americans with all the Spanish capacity of prejudice and histord, and the whole world knows how decidedly that is their strong point. They are the enemies by nature of enterprise, and they obey the orders of the Spanish Court to keep the Yankees out of the country with as much guste as monkeys pelt the passing traveller.

Several of the Dominican clittens who happen to have some brains applied to their government for a right to work, coal mines on the government lands; others to high the city with gas, on the pattern of European and American gas companies; others to introduce steam-machinery; and others to open macadamized roads and railways on route

ont permit the Executive to protect our citizens from whatever outrages any of the contemptible Spanish-American shame of government may choose to perpetrate on them if we happen to have any shadow of a treaty with it. There never was a more fatal error, be it ignorance, be it cowardice, be it a base spirit of factions opposition, or be it a demagogue's ridiculous passion for notoriety—it is always a treasonable sacrifice of the interests of our people to forbid to the national executive the right and the power to protect them, and to protect them of handed and at once, from the assaults of licensed robbers.

When our ships are plundered and their captains put in losthsome prisons, to rot and die at the will of the transient chiefs of these Spanish-American anarchies—meas who have cluded a short lived power by robber force, and who must be punished at once or escape entirely—there should be at the disposition of the President the means to bring the plunderer to quick justice. The heads of all great nations have this power and use it. They sometimes abuse it, as we see here in St. Domingo; but there is no fear that a President of the United States will venture to exceed the most prudent limits, while be has a Congress at his back, more disposed to submit to the caprices of every petty foreign tyrant than the rights and interests of any of our citizens who happen to rail in his power.

St. Domingo City, March 8, 1860. Jealousy of Americans Amongst the Foreigners—A Chance for Enterprising Men—A Hint to President Buchanan— Report of the Committee on Buried Treasure—Improvements—The Tobacco Crops—Coffee—Navigation of Yague River—Health of President Santana, &c.

Yague River—Health of President Santana, dc.
After a period of repose, succeeding their grand coup in forcing the Dominican government to recognise and redeem the paper issued by the late nigger chief Basz for his own personal aggrandizement, the foreign consuls have come out of their holes and are again sneaking around the administration, breathing hatred from their hearts and cowardly insinuations from their lipe against the American element now settling amongst us. Sneaking is the term to apply to such conduct. They bring no direct charges, and have no arguments to offer against the present policy of the government favoring bring no direct charges, and have no arguments to offer against the present policy of the government favoring American emigration, but content themselves with observing that their governments—France, England and Bpain—cannot look with favor upon a possible predominance of Yankee pluck in such exceedingly suggestive propinquity to their respective Majesties possessions. It is not at all probable that we shall back out in consequence from our vested rights in this domain. Neither is it likely that Cuffee and Sambo care about risking their shins by another invasion of the Dominican republic. Joan Baptiste Francais Hypalite Crapeau will have to get up a little earlier in the morning, and take his breakfast before 10 o'clock A.M., if he expects to get the Americans out and the Haytiens in, to make his Haytien laims a little better. Geffard is satisfied to let well enough alone. His policy of introducing colored Americans into Hayti is said to be working very well, and he has recently proposed a treaty with this republic, but the honor has been respectfully declined. The fact is, white men of character and enterprise are wanted, and will be welcomed here—England, France and Spain to the contrary notwithstanding. The Dominicans only need a little bolcomed here—England, France and Spain to the contrary notwithstanding. The Dominicans only need a little bol-stering. France has no direct trade hore, and no interests to protect, except her claim on Hayti; yet, every week or two, a French ship of war presents herself and uses a few france' worth of powder, and snuff boxes and dancing pumps are decidedly in the ascandant. Why can't our ships be instructed to display the star spangled banner occasionally in these waters? Mr. Buchanan has done well in sending General Coyne here as Minister, and the good effects of his presence, as I have